EUROPE.

Democracy and Revolutionism in Parliament and the Press.

German Industry and Trades Unionist Combinations.

The Sultan of Turkey and His English and Persian Relations.

Our special correspondents in the Old World supply the following etanoration of the progress of events in Great Britain, on the Continent and in

War Against the Game Laws-Democratic Raid Against the Aristocracy-Radicalism, Its Discontent and Power-"Lethair."

LONDON, June 11, 1870. The great Game law agitation, which has perpiexed English politics for the last thirty years, is rapidly approaching its crists. Just now the ques-tion has been taken up as the chief ery of the radicals. and both ordinary and extraordinary pressure are being brought to bear upon the Prime Mul-ter in order to make him agree to some modification of the present laws. This he has as yet shown no disposit on of doing, and the democrats are threatening ma tiny and describen from his ranks. The friends of the Ministry are somewhat anxious over the matter and are of epicion that if Mr. Gladstone does not do on the question his administration will lose the opon the subject this session, the flerces, he most ominous of witch occurred of the dissatisfaction is in Scotland, the farmers have long railed against ording to the tenants the growing crops ar rofits arising from tilinge of the soil. What they are all along demanded us a remely for this cyll is dates were required to declare themselves in favor of an amendment of the game laws be one the were accepted as eligible representatives. Perhaps as many liberals were returned by the rural districts upon pledges to abolish the game laws as upon that for the destruction of the light Church. Great hops were cherished that Mr. Gladston remove the time established griev and build himself an everlasing name." Among the agricultural communities; but these have all been disappointed, and the republicans are in consequence in a state of revolt. The government has introduced a bull, but as it is of a bulk and water claracter it has been scorned and rejected by the advanced section of the House. Liberth as Mr. Ghadsonn's Chine is it is too much under the domination of the dukes and aristocrats to attempt any real revolution in the matter of the game laws. Their old leans much more to the interests of the anallord than to those of the tenant, and it has accordingly been, as at were, flung in their faces. Several of the radicals have introduced rival measures; but as they are all least upon the proposal of the entire aboution of the game laws their prospect of success—at all events until the government changes its policy—is somewhat doubtful. Meanwalle the war is being carried on with great vigor and even bifteeness. Open threass have been employed against Mr. Gladstone by his most extreme followers, to the effect that if he does not reform the impulious laws of which they complain he will lose the support of the agricultural constituencies. A plicined battle upon the subject may shortly be expected.

The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE—HIS HONGES AND SINE-CURS.

English republicans are at present keeping a keen

ministration, and no complaint has been mises merely because it was retarded as ang nerous to say or to do anything that unght indirectly wound the feelings of her Majesty. Household surfrage however, and our Strongry pronounced republicar produvities have caused our Senators to get over that false shame, and the matter is now openly discussed in Parliament. This week, when the war estimates were being voied, a motion was general made by a radical to skip the Dake of £4,001 of hermolymatic falling the strong that the construction of the conduction of the conductio emoluments. Calling "a spate a spade," this honorable gentleman went in for a there a stack upon
his Royal Highness, whem he denounced in no
measured terms. He camberate the various smecares heldby the duke, pointed out now he was
paid generously for duice waise he never performed, described low he kept a stack of secretaries
and of aids de camp at the public expense for whom
there was no use whatever, and waxed quite carnest over the shorecontages and corruption of English military administration. Of course the Court finfinence prevented the motion being carried, but the
subject is to be renewed, and, judging from the
temperso' the House, I think the Duke has great renson to quake for his position.

AMERICA AND "LOTHAIR."

The United States have caused the talk of London
to centre for the last week in Mr. Distracti's novel.
First of all, Protessor Goldvan Smith, an expatracte
Englishman now resident of the State of New York,
has written a letter to Mr. Distracti, in which he cam
that "light honorable gentleman a coward, and aims,
were it possible, that he would right a duel with him
for certain aspersions upon the professor's character contained in "Lothair." The letter has created
a great sensation.

Secondly, another Englishman, Mr. Laurence of

ter contained in "Lotham." The letter ha created a great sensation.

Secondly, another Englishman, Mr. Laurence Ohphant, who has also settled in the Crazea States as the head of a religious community something akin to that described by Hawthorne in his "Blythesials Romance," has written a critique of Mr. Bisraell's book in Blackwood's Mayazine, which for viruence and outspoken abuse rivals anysining which has appeared since the shashing days of John Wis in Croker. Taken together the two events have caused an London to talk and wonder.

Execution. wonder.

Government are now very hopeful of being able to corry their Education bull.

GERMANY.

Workingmen's Unions and Politics-The North German Elections-Bismarck and the Artisan Combinations—Socialism—Riot or Emi-gration ?—Bread or Revolution ?

FRANKPORT, June 9, 1870,
The elections for the North German Paylamen and the Prussian Landing being near at hand the workpeople unions are very busy to concert for common action, and, just as their French colleagues have done with regard to the Emperor, they are playing into Bismarck's hands. At a meeting of their delegates from all Germany, at Stutigarit, the two leaders of the moderate party-Messrs. Liebknecht and Bebel-have declared the bourgeois to be their common enemy, whom trey must fight, whether they belong to the monarchical or republican creed, and that all property in acable land must b confiscated to be made over to associations for the common use of the people. The consequence of all that at the coming elections citizens and peasents will vote either for the government causidate or for those of the most moderate opinions, and that the socialists will be left in a mis-erable minority. While these unions, follow-ing Lasalle's principles, go to that length, they are violently assailed by the so-called Schweizer party as traitors, as these want nothing less than the confiscation of every kind of property. There is not a meeting without fighting and a number of brok u heads, to the great delight of the police, who are under orders not to interfere as long as they break vidiculous, as an inoffensive brag of people who overrate their power, were it not that they intimidate liberal men and drive them into the conservative camp. Particularly the peasants, a very na-

and pitchforus if the workpeople should ever present themselves to take possession of their fields and farms.

The excitement of the working people has reached a dangerone pich, and there is no saying what they would not try if they were not checked by the military. There are "strikes" of all trades now everywhere, some successful, others so nareasonable that the masters cannot submit. Thus, for instance, the tailors wanted one for in more for making a coat than the price at which it is sold under up its shops which are provided by machine work. One day in this week we had no new bread, as the bakers had struck and new men had to be provided by the military garrison of Mentz. The worst feature or all these atrikes it, that they are led by pelants and impractical men, and that particularly in this country there are a great number of people who would rather scarve than submit to what they consider a grievance, and thus the end will be riots, to be put down by the strong hand. A great many will then centerate, and once in America—where they will do as well as their predecessors have done. I apprehend stormy days it the harvest should ready time on as had as is now expected.

In the Bavarian Chambers the question of military establishments is now going to be decided. There is no doubt that under the impression of the work-people's resolutions the great majority will vote for their maintenance, and that the clorical party will unite with the Prussian or national party to stay uninaproved, the only barrior which unfortunately yet exists against the setting in practice of the socialist and womanat theories.

The Emperor of Russia has given such proofs in public of this consideration for Count Bismarck as their interviews at Ems that all the inventions of the

The Emperor of Russia has given such proofs in public of his consideration for Count Bismarck as their interviews at Ems that all the inventions of the press about differences between Pressa and Russia fall to the ground. Our bathing places are now last filling, and it appears that there will be a brilliant sesoan. Visitors are coming roun all parts of the world, and large numbers have already arrived from America. We shaden and creatizated are particularly favored for the efficiency of their springs by your countrymen.

not assuing notes, a great many are started everyweere.

This week a bank, syled German-American, has
been scarted hers, by firms of dirst rate respectability. They win make it their business, the issuing
of American radivay bonos, which they could recommend, and of cuy and county bonds. Abstrian
houds are somewhat better, parteniorly the snares
of the rallways recently issued. The lature state of
business will mainly depend on the result of the latvest. It appears that his ge sums will be required to
meet the demand for locegal corn, as we have had
no radio on the fanne, while stungary and Austria
had plents of it. Vienna currency has, therefore,
risen to 97, as great orders have been sent to rungary for corn. Frees look up at the corn markets,
and butter, milk and enesse have reached prices
hever known before in this country, as, if ram
should be delayed only for one week, there will be
no green todger left in the fields, our meadows looklog like in wint r time.

TURKEY.

Peace with Persia-Territorial Adjustment and Troops-Religious Preparation in Con-stantinople-itelations to Expr-Industrial Development. Constantinople, June 3, 1870.

As anticipated, the question witch had ares n beween the Sublime Porte and the Cabinet of Taheran owing to the violation of the Persian frontier by Turkish troops and the occupation of a disputed et of land near Hanekin, in the province of Bagdad, has been brought to an amicable settiem at by the matter being submitted by the contending parties to the arbitration of the Boundary Commission at Bagdad, who, in all probability, will decide that the advance of the Tarkish troops was brought about by the force of circumstances and not by any desire on the part of the Porte to profit by

dimenty to the arbitration of the British pointeral agent at Bagdad but the Porte preferred the Bound-

at Bagdad in nonor of the Snah's visit to the place on his way to the pligrimage of Kerbelle.

pected circumersion êtes are to come off towards the end of this month, and it is now stated that the Viceroy of Egypt will be one of the guests invited for the occasion, with his son and heir apparent, Mehmet Teffik Pacha.

been automated and then contradicted that there is no saying yet for certain if we shall or shall not mis aon of Hallii Bey, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and his greatest and most declared enemy. His brother, Mustapha Fazil Pacha, will semain, having apparently made his peace with the Viceroy, and being moreover high in favor with the Suitan, who a few days ago made nim a present of a large piece of ground on the Bos phores, near Thessyria. This property, on which a palace was twice began and then pulled down, was made over some time since to the Sultan's nephew, husad Frendt, who to ad appearances seems to be on the eve of lesing deprived of his prerogatives as hour to the Sunanase by the nomination of the sultan's son, Tzeidun Edendt, who, it is rumored, with be named her to the throne in place of his consumance here to the throne in place of his consumants in the East, as you are doubliess aware, all imperial hereditary honors and possessions descend no from intifer to son, but to the oldest made from anothers and after him his brothers. In point of fact, however, the throne has generally descended from father to son, simply because, up to the late suitan's time, hears apparent, such as brothers and nephews, never emoyed sufficient good health to outlive the reigning soverings. In one case Sultan singad murders twenty four members of his family at a time. Therefore Musad Effendi will have no reason to complain it the present suitan proclaims Izeddin heir to the throne. The Shah of Persia did the same some years only has just been raised, with great ceremony, from the rank of sub-leutenant to that of general of brigade, after six years' service. The circumessone excending will follow on this, and the rumor is that he will be proclaimed heir soon after. phoros, near Thess, ria. This property, on which a

The circumciston excumony will follow on this, and the rumor is that he will be proclaimed heir soon after.

The British Adamral, Sir A. Miles, is here with some fifty officers of the queen's fleet, and is being made much of. From this they latend to proceed to Egypt, and will purposely avoid any visit to Greek territory. The Greeks are very sore at this continued "Laponsm," but it is no more than their incompetent government deserves. On the Turco-Greean troutiers the Olfoman authorities have done good work against the brigands, kniling some several or eighty and eightings somay more, who have been delivered over to the Greek government. At Zoannine a brigand has been arrested who is supposed to be incapatorious Tako Arvamiako.

We are promised the actual commencement of the Roumelian Railway works for next week; but the Croat navies who were first set at work by the original concessionists have not yet been paid. They threaten hindrance if their claims are not settled beforehand, and they are just the "boys?" to be as good as their threat, especially as their demands are just in every respect. They claim on the one hand, in virtue of an order given by the local tribunal against the original concessionares, the Vanderbath Company, and on the other the Porte holds funds belonging to that company.

The FIEET.

Admiral Hobart is back from his visit to England. It is said that he will be sent with a squadron on a cruise to the Mediterranean, the Greek islands, and even as far as Tune. His star is rather on the decime.

the formation of the new Turki-h Steam Navigation Company has taken piace. It will be called the Chirket Dzizich, the other existing Egyptian Dzizich Company being obliged to change his mame; it is now called the Khealyick line, as belonging cutirely to the Vioeroy. So far, this Chirket Dzizich has not found much tavour with the public, as I expected and reported to you. The reasons are obvious, it will have to compete with three well organized, infactual and subsidized companies—the Austrian, Lloyd, and the French and Kussian Mossageries; a few local capitalism have, however, readily offered their money and appear to be willing to accept competition under the management of a Turkish board of directors presided over by Mustapha Fazii Pasha.

Too Mccu Misery, The Lexington (Ky.) Ob-

their lives is an all their contaction of Addition and Control with the State of the Control of

ART NOTES.

The greater part of the artists in this building are either just leaving or have already left the city. Of on the easel sufficiently near completion to permit their being noticed. To the great credit of these faw, however, it must be said that they are works of no ordinary excellence, and give us every hope for Mr. Gifford has paid another beautiful tribute to a land which, through its Leauty and manifold as occations, most rightly deserves it. This time the

t in many respects from a recent excellent work the absurd and incongruous detail characteristic of and the whole mass, gray in the early twilight, stands out against the evening sky not without conside, able beauty and dignity. Far up the Canalazzo crescent is barely visible. The work bears very care

somed by trees rested in the gorzous trapping a their annument foliage. Nearest the behouse broken brunch, with orilliant searler and yellow leaves, thes half by his four of water. semen by thees vesical in the gorgeous trappings of their naturality foliage. Nearest the beholder a broken brunch, with brilliant searler and vellow leaves, her and there host on the surface of the lake. All this foleground is wrought out with the skill and care of a measur workman. It is not the meaningless triviality of detail. It is the knowledge end love of nature as she is. It is the teling of the scory of Automa. It is the teling of the scory of Automa. It is the teling of the scory of Automa. It is the teling of the scory of Automa. It is the telement of decay even in the fetness of beauty. A group of deer, come to the water edge to drink, seen to serve little purpose, unless it he to aid the conception as to distance, while they belray a far less skufful hand than nature's in their manufacture. To one side of this gulet scene of transquil beauty and solition, like flope in the midst of redection, opens out a vista of wondrous and farry-like Tovelness, leading up through panel froks and falling waters till the view is bounded by Mount Washington in the distinge dreamlike in the sky, in its glory of Smilght and mist and shutting shadows and many-linked mountain sides. The late in the foreground is admirably well rendered. There is movement chough to prevent its being too mittor-like, an i quiet chough to show the cool, transparent depths in places. It has partly in sandame and partly in shade, the monoting varied by the reflected sufficiency of the shadows danning on the sortace. The orthant autumn foliage, which really has no standard beyond he arrives have be colored by capital in the distance. The visit up the rayme, with the view of Mount Washington, the most enarreteristic bit of the whole pieture, has but little, and that little not out of piace, of the metallic, cold effect to which in former works exception has been taken. It is first however, wather and more in keeping with the subject, and, in moderation, not being in his folectionatie, the

limit houself to, but there is a class or kind to which that belongs, it which, it he be successful, he should coatinue.

In the several pictures of Mr. Brown, where he has merged into the diffactic, the allegorical or the emolional, we have missel those very qualities which have charmed us in what it seemed was more particularly his sphere. The lattle poture he has now finished represents a little girl with a in can on her arm, perchance containing her linguiser, on her way to school, resting for a moment by the wayside. The fittle picture he a story simple truth all and complete. The child, with her sweet innoces, child-like face, is a study from mature. The most triding detail is find of honest and goantine fedfing. Her 1908, unstudied and thoroughly child-like, shows goat comprehension and power, while every line bespears a live interest and carnest ment when does great eredit to the ability and skirl of fine artist. With another work by Mr. Brown—"Adden"—we were not so much pleased. There is a good action in the picture, but there is too much mannerism and not enough of nature.

E. W. PERRY.

This artist has several pictures commenced or in progress, which would seem to indicate that we may expect some results from his summer lators and recreations. They are all those scenes of New England domestic life, in treating which he has always been so successful and has shown so much prace and nuterstanding. We notified one charming hide figure of a young girl spinning, which, arthough incomplete gives promise of great simplicity and feeling.

J. W. CASILAZE.

Two or three charming little pictures, connicte, or

incomplete, gives promise of great simplicity and feeling.

A. W. CASILAER.

Two or three charming little pictures, complete, or nearly so, are on the easel of this artist's stadio. In all of them there is that tender poetic feeling which peculiarly distinguishes his works—a beautiful accord with all that is purest and true tin Nature. In them breatnes the spirit of the genial sympathetic lover of the good and the beam ful. One might regret that there are not more important works—and by important we mean larger—by this artist, were it not that one would lear to lose that simple grace, that subtle delicacy of poetic feeling and that exquisite refinement which give soul to his pictures, and which, in a more complicated and labored effort, might conflet with the power, force and decided character which are almost indispensable in such works. Large or small, however, finished pictures or skeiches, it will always make one befor, as it always gives one pleasure, to see and sindy works where more is so much heautiful thought, charating expression and pure and buly lealing, as in the pictures of Mr. Casilaer.

A very interesting sale of valuable pictures by American and modern foreign artists will take place to-morrow and Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom of Johnston & Van Tassell, Nassau and Liberty streets. The pictures were on exhibition on Saturday and will be again to-day. They have drawn quite a number of admiring conneisseurs and critics to examme them. The catalogue comprises choice works of Church, Bierstadt, the two flarts, Brown, Shattinek, Hispham, Mignet, Mrs. Spencer and other known American artists. Among the foreign representatives are Van Leomputen, Maes. Vandingham and a good sprinkling of the Dasseltorf school. Out of the concetion—of over 140 pictures—there are many gems which a critical eye can pick out as excelent additions to the picture galiety or the partor.

The leading works in the collection are Church's googeous landscape, "Bludy of the Angles at the Equator," and Bierstady's latest work, "The Wind River Moantains," one of his very sweetest and calmest bas of landscape, with a sky and atnosphere which are perfectly charming. The lot weather not interfering to keep pictures at home, some people will get a few good pictures at this sale. Liberty streets. The pictures were on exhibition

Take think of anything boat hos and through his often on a

GIBRALTAR.

Entering the Straits-"On Deck," and What is to be Sean-The Town and Ascent of the Rock-The Hotels, Inhabitants, Garrison, Fortifeations and Everyday Society.

few people who have not tried it can form an our days; but such was our experience. We had that the captain must make mistakes in taking more to enjoy their mortification when they should land and water-one-fourth land and three-fourths But at last, after one grand blow of a heart of our destination, we did arrive.

called to see the light on Cape Spartel, on the Coast of Africa. I harried on deck, and far in the East to was a light; but a most expressive one it ne such joy that I could sleep no more that morn-

How beautiful is the and 1 After the damp and cold Of the gray, man "ocean old The shore on either hand— How beautiful is the land!

There can be no more striking and olcturesque scene than the Strait of Gibranar from either above, when on shipboard in the middle of the channel, and one sees both hands, the difference between them, and realizes that all the wealth and extent of two

All the mixture of people in the streets dress and speak differently; one and all seem to have nothing in the wide world to do but walk in the middle of the street and look at each other. Great numbers of large donkeys and small mules trot around loaded with hay and vegetables piled up twice their height, and are numbed about and run into by all the rest unmercifully. There is always a small detachment of the 5,998 English soldiers parading around the streets accompanied by at least two bands of brass to struments and several Scotchmen in Highland costume blowing droning unies on disconsolate baggipes. All this forms a scene of confusion which to the foreigner is like a vast masquerade—at first amissing, but finally the some The houses which are gonerally but two stories high, are covered with plaster and whitewash, and at a distance look like orange-peel dried up and ready to blow away. The

amising, but finally tresome. The houses which are generally but two stories high, are covered with plaster and whitewash, and at a distance look like orange-peel dried up and ready to blow away. The roots are covered with filing, so-called, looking like split flower pots put one within another. Around the edge is either gingerbread work in rel. or blue, or a row of real flower pots with pletty flowering plants.

We only deferred going to the Tip-top House until a clear day, and in this fastitude did not walt long. At half-past ten o'clock on the morning of a fine day we started. There was a sew at the agency who was to accompany us—indeed, he underlook the responsibility of our amissement during the whole of our visit, and, by the way. I have expected to dream of him ever since, masmuch as we came away in such a burry at last as to forget to leave him a special bequest. He stopped before us with the donkeys on which we were to ride. I took my seat on one for the first time in my life, the very long-toed boots I had thought beautiful at home and the green pipe-stem pants creating quite a sensition among the lookers-on. And for the benefit of those who have never been on such an animal I will say that the motion is so much more comfortable than a horse as a horse is caster than a camel. Camels shoot forward, almost leave you on the ground; horses bouces you up and down thi your bones seem all broken and out of joint; but a stately little donkey is gentle in all movements, most soothing to limit people and strengthening to the strong. Up, up we wound, through the steep, narrow streets on the hilling, past a crowd of school children, who eyed the nants and boots till we were out of sight. When all the building, were left behing, and passing through a great arch of affeles masonry, we cutered the strength of her Majesty's fortheatons, an English office, surmounted by a marvelous hat—each, stately and reserved—took us, under his guidance, nearly to the top. For quite a distance the way was cut deep in the rober end.

The first of the finite country out of the party to get our on since confrom the late.

ings. One after another—say twenty-five or thirty feet apart—were cannon of great size, and as the casemating extends nearly round the dook they command nearly all points of the compass, and I could then understand why Gioraltar was unsuccessfully besieged by French and Spanish, by land and water, for four years. These guns are 6eo or 500 feet from the ground, and their great power and service from that height is only exceeded by the apparent impossibility of getting them up there.

News from the West Coast-Trade 'Long

The news from Cape Coast and Liberia is unimportant, and trade is apparently quiet.

At Serra Leone am Sacrino the rainy season had commenced with very heavy tornadoes. There was but little trade doing, and the colony was unhealthy. His Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy had just returned from the Quiah, where he had arrely been engaged in restoring the country had had been asquired in the last was to the native chiefs.

At Old Calabat trade was to the native chiefs.

At Cold Calabat trade was to fish and health good.

At Fernando Po there was a fair trade and the port was healthy.

Bonny was healthy, but there was no trade, Trade and health were good at Lagos.

The health of Jeliah Coffee was good, but trade was duil.

The health of Accra was good, and trade also. Trade and health were good at Monrovia. The health of Sierra Leone was good and trade

deady. Both trade and health were good at Grand Canary. Tenerate was healthy, but trade was duil.

Livingstone-His Probable Fate.

At the final fortnightly meeting of the session of 1869-70 of the Royal Geographical Society of England, in London, June 14, Sir R. Murchison referred o the present position of Dr. Livingstone and the secor which is to be sent to him.

He said:—There have been great misapprenensions

bout this affair, and I have received numerous applications from active young men anxious to go in search of Dr. Livingstone, supposing that there arryal, who would laver soon die there, and the poor doctor would have an additional load. I have, therefore, to announce that there is no such intention whatever. I have received a dozen betters from admirable young voinneers, who are anxious to distinguish themselves, but who have not the least idea of what they me about I have every reason to believe that the £1,000 that the government has given will go out by the Consul of Zanzibar who happens, accidentally, to be in this country and who is going out municipality. He will instruct Dr. Kirk, the Vice Consul, to refit the same expedition which was a rated before, but which was impeded by an attack of cholers. The cholers has passed away entirely, the country is free from Zanzibar and the only difficulty now is to get to Clipt, where my dear and valued friend was and still is, for he cannot move forward or backward without carriers, supplies, and so forth. It will take two months or more for those supplies to go from the scaboal to Ulil, therefore you must put asiae all anxiety for some months to come. I hope in about seven or eight months being you will hear good news and thut very soon after that we shall see our friend again in his mative country.

The Abyssining Campaign. A Lordon journal publishes the following re-

marks:—
We are goad to near that her Majesty's government intend to send an English officer with the presentation copies of the official record of the Adyssiman campaign to the different crowned heads of Europe. This is an excellent lines and does credit to the War Office. One of the greatest results of the Adyssiman war was that it restored our military creent fa Europe and America; indeed, probably had much to do with improving the tone of American Betting to work it has country; and as, moreover, the leading Continental Powers sent special commissioners to study our operations in Adyssima, it is a simple courtesy to them, as well as doing credit to ourselves, to present them with the greatest formathy possible, with copies of the spendid record of a splendid achievement.

FIRE IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

Several Buildings Burned.

a are broke out in the frame building No. 726 Seventh avenue, owned by Mary Quinlan and occupied by her avenue, owned by Mary Quinlan and occupied by her son, James Quinlan, as a liquor store. Quinlan's loss was about \$600, upon which there is no insurance. By jumping from the second story window to escape the flames Quinlan was seriously injured. The frame house No. 728, same avenue, occupied by Gustavus Littenrich, butcher, sustained \$550 gamage, and is flusured for \$1,000. It is owned by Louis Duff, Mr. Littenrich's loss is \$500; fully covered by Louis Bun. Mr. Littenrich's loss is \$500; fully covered by Louis Bun. Mr. Littenrich's loss is \$500; fully covered by Louis Buntoff as a since store, caught fire also, and sustained \$500 damage. The flusures extended to No. 1,402, occupied by Houry Hurger as a grossory and feed store. Loss on stock and butching about \$2,000 which is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be of meendary origin.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

A "CAPITOL" AND ORIGINAL IDEA.

Proposition to Build a Capitol All Around the City-National, State, City and County Offices. Courts, Schools, Colleges, Museums, Ferry Houses, Warehouses, Railroad and Sea Wall All in One Building.

The fact that great and much needed improvements have been inaugurated under the new regime in the metropolis has set the brains of inventors to ceived and presented by their conceens to the heads of departments. A number of these have already been offered and explained before the Dewill be one by Mr. T. B. Siewart, which, whatever may be its drawbacks, must take the credit of being

not encroach mean any private pro

Parliament-Finance-Floods Again-Markets. By way of Europe we have mail telegrams from Australasia dated and reporting thus:-

Australasia dated and reporting flus:

MELBOURNE, May 22, 1870.

The Victoria Parliament has reass subted. The ministry commands a majority. The indiges gives an estimated revenue of £3,500,000 and an expenditure of £3,400,000.

No resolution has yet been taken in his formigration causation, and nothing has been victol.

Rushess generally is improving but the mining interest is depressed and stocks are heavy.

Sydney. May 20, 1870.

SYDNEY, May 20, 1870.

A succession of severe floods have been experienced in this colony. The lawn is partly submerged, and great loss of life, stock and property has taken The Walter Hood has been wrecked off Jervis bay.

The captain and tweve men were drowned.

The first voyage of the new San Francisco mail steamer was successful. Woof is from.

Advices from New Zenland state that Te Kooti is still being humosi down.

The war is over.

AS A.

The Marriage Law-Hints to the Chinese-The Ten Crops-Railroad Works.

The Marriage Law-Hints to the Chinese—
The Tea Grops—Railroad Works.

From Asia we leath that a lady, who is related to Baboo Keshub Chamder Sen, surprised all the members of the community of Brahmos, in India, by becoming a Christian. The lady, atthough a widow, is very young, and her friends altempted to prove that she had not come to the years of discretion dexicen) at the time when she declared her intention of adopting her new form of Dillef. A trial was held, and the judge, an Englishman, declared that the lady was "sanciently capable of choosing her own creed." To his judgement the learned gentleman added his opinion, that "matters requiring personal discretion of this kind did not, in the eye of the law, depend upon the mental culture or intellect of the lady dual."

From China, we are informed, that in Taiwan grormoso; a roreign cataphor-laden boat was seized and carried of. As the Chinese nathorities would give no reduces the foreigners redressed their own grievances and toosvered their property, without any resistance being shown.

We hear from the Kangra Valley that the tea prospects are favorable. The out-turn of the valley last around its stated at 20,000 pounds, of which quantity the Horta and Nassau Company's estates, between them, produced about 37,500 pounds. The anticipated yield of the season may be estimated fairly at four lashs of pounds.

The ranway which will connect Madras and Bombay does not seem to be making mach progress. In both presidences blame is attributed to some of the

The rainway which will connect Madras and Bonney does not seen to be making match progress. In both presidencies blame is attributed to some of the contractors. The Makras Rainway Company does not expect to open to the junction of Raichoire until April or May, 1871, but orders have been jessed for the vigorous prosecution of the works, so as to masten the opening.

The great bridge over the Toongab dita is well advanced, but no garders are yet in place.

MASHE TRANSFERS.

The transfers of ves e's and parts of vessels as officially recorded from June 13 to June 25 are as fol-

Dute.		Cline.	Same.	Tudage.	Share.	Prior.
June	181	Sch yacht	Nath		1-16	
June	-1117	Sch yacht	Maria		1-16	
nune	15	Schooner	D. L. Sturgess		192	
unna	14	Canalb t.	Capiton		All I	
June	AL	Canalli to	John Garrison	120.50	Ail.	
June	15	Steamb's	Alburt Lowis	301.15	1500	6,000
June	15	Shoop	Adart Lawin	40.60	1 00	1,200
Jane	15	Sloup	Andrewsancknotes	10.42	-X12.	6.10
None and	10	Chamila	1-078SL	HIA UN	2015 H H H H H H H	20.1
Jane	17	Canaly L.	Bettin A. Shormk'r	111.16	TOTAL ST	3,600
Jone	17	Canalo U.	Addition States alex	1 200.13	100 KH	600
Trans.	286	Sur 20	W. H. Graiwrek	221.25	PERMITS.	6,500
James	(219)	sloop	A. M. Biles.	notely'n	All.	760
Jane	193	Canalb's	C. M. Williams	nutgiv'n		2,900
June	191	Schooner	Lavianh Jane	1 89.41	10.76	1,80
Jone	21	Canalli's.	S. H. Baker	119.10	100	933
June.	21	anath't.	S. H. Baker	119 10	All.	1,64
June	93	Sinop	Agnes H. Ward	39.75	All.	70
A constant	09	West marillane	Clark Clarita	1 195-16	All	15,000

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